panying letter, as a

DONATION TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN. I objected to taking it and refused to do so. I then took three of the trunks and the valise around to the hotel. He was staying at the Halifax Hotel. The trunks had Spanish marks upon them, and he told me to scrape them off, and that Mr. Hill would go with me the next | which was on the 5th of August, 1864, I put up morning and make arrangements with some at the National Hotel and registered my name Captain of a vessel to take them. There were as J. W. Harris, under which name I did busitwo vessels there running to Boston, and I was | ness with Wall & Co. to make an arrangement with either of them to smuggle the trunks through to Boston.

The next morning I went down with Mr. Hill to the vessels. Mr. Hill had a private amongst citizens and soldiers alike, in the conversation with Capt. McGregor, the Captain | Capital of the Nation, and in other cities and of the first vessel to whom we applied to take camps. A special consignment, supposed to the goods, and he refused. We then went to contain the contagion of yellow fever and see Capt. O'Brien, of the bark Hallfax. Hill smallpox, was sent as "a donation" to Presitold him that I had some presents in my dent Lincoln. And for this attempt upon his trucks consisting of silks, satin dresses, etc., life and that of his family, we have seen, from that I wanted to take to my friends. The Cap- the above testimony, not only Blackburn, but tain and Mr. Hill had a private conversation, and when the Captain came out he consented be held responsible. A cloud of suspicion rests to take them. I was to give him a \$20 gold even upon the Rev. Dr. Stewart Robinson. piece for smuggling them in. I put them on | These parties were the originators of this away. The wessel lay five days at Boston be- famous scoundrel Hyams, who, to gratify his fore he could get a chance to get them off, but | desire for revenge on them for their perfidy in finally he succeeded in getting them off, and | putting him off with a more pittance of the expressed them to Philadelphia, where I re- promised reward for his services in the matter, ceived them and brought them to Baltimore. comes before the Commission and reveals the I then took out the goods, which were very | whole history of their infamy. No one who much rumpled, and smoothed them out and ar- reads his story will doubt that he was a conranged them, bought some new trunks, and re- scienceless scoundrel, who, for the hope of packed them and brought them to this city obtaining a large sum of money, according to (Washington).

DR. BLACKBURN, BY WAY OF CAUTION, asked me, before leaving, if I had ever had the yellow fever, and on my saying "no," he said you must have a preventive against taking it. You must get some camphor and chew it, and get some strong cigars, the strongest you can get, and be sure to keep gloves on your hands when handling the things. He gave me some cigars that he said he had brought from Havana, which he said were strong enough for anything. When I arrived in Washington I turned over five of the trunks to Messrs, W. L. Wall & Co., commission merchants in that city, Boston, a Sutler for Sigel's or Weitzel's Division. I had a lot of goods that I wanted to sell, and, disposed of my goods know that I would have treatment he had received at their hands. a big lot to sell, as it was in contemplation to

DISPOSED OF IN DIFFERENT CITIES,

was to destroy the armies, or anybody that they came in contact with. All these goods be told me had been carefully infected with yellow fever, smallpox, and other contagions diseases. The goods in the valise, which were intended for President Lincoln, I understood him to say, had been infected with yellow fever and smallpox. This value I declined taking charge of, and turned it over to him at the telegraph to him stating that I had returned, alias of J. W. Harris. As Dr. Blackburn had requested me to telegraph to him as soon as I got into Canada I did so, and the next night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Dr. Blackburn came up and knocked at the door of my house.

I WAS IN BED AT THE TIME. and open the door. You are like all rascals who have been doing something wrong. them at 60 yards distance."

I required. He then said that the British au- pose. thorities had solicited his services in attending the y. How fever at Bermuda; that he was going on there, and that as soon as he returned he would see me. I went up to Jacob Thompson the next morning and told him what Dr. Blackburn had said. He said, yes, Dr. Binckburn had been there and had made arrangements for me to draw \$100 whenever it was shown that I had made disposition of the I needed money; that I had been so long away from home that everything I had was gone, and I wanted money to pay my rent, etc. He Dr. Blackburn's request When you show me that you have sold the goods, I will give you the balance. He asked me to give him a remeipt, which I did. "Received of Jacop Thompson the sum of fifty dollars on account of Dr. Blackburn.

That was about the 11th or 12th of August last. The next day I wrote to Messrs. Wall & Co., Washington, desiring them to send me an account of the sales and the balance due me. When I received their answer I TOOK IT TO COL. THOMPSON,

and that he and Mr. Holcombe had both told I wrote to him at Montreal and told him I wanted some money, and that he ought to send me some; but he made no reply to my letter, I was then sent down to Montreal with a commission for Bennett H. Young, to be used in his defense in the St. Albans raid case. I there met Dr. Biackburn. He said I had written some hard letters to him, abusing him, and that he had no money to give me. He then got into his carriage at the door and rode off to some races, I think, and never gave me any more satisfaction. As l wanted money before leaving for the States. I went to the Clifton House, Niagara. Dr. Blackburn told me he had no money with him then, but that he would go to Mr. Holcombe and get some, as he had

CONFEDERATE PUNDS

with him. Blackburn said that when I returned he would get the money for the expedition from either Holcombe or Thompson, it did not matter which. From this, and from Holcombe and Clay both shaking hands with me, and congratulating me at Hamilton upon my safe return, I thought, of course, they knew all about it. I don't know that Dr. Stewart | edly inferior to the men is one of the most Robinson knew of the business in which I was striking proofs of the backward state of civiengaged, but he took good care of me while I lization in Germany. It seems strange, too, was in Toronto in the Fall, and until Dr. | since the German girl usually receives an ad-Blackburn wrote for me in the Spring; and mirable education, togther with a thorough when he gave me Dr. Blackburn's letter he training in cookery and needlework. Yet after soid me to borrow the money from Mr. Preston | her marriage she accepts her position as the to take me to Montreal, as he said he did not "Hausfrau" and "Hausmutter," with few want to commit an overt act against the Gov- ideas or aspirations beyond her kitchen and ernment of the United States himself. Mr. nursery, and no topics of conversation except Preston lent me \$10 to go to Montreal. On the iniquity of her servants and the extravaarriving at that place, according to Dr. Black- gance of her neighbors. Her husband, on the burn's directions, I went to Mr. Slaughter to other hand, is, as a rule, original and intelliget the money to take me to Halifar. Mr. gent, and would be an agreeable conversation-Shanglater was short of funds, and had only \$20 alist if he were not too argumentative and tion; he could give me. He said that I had self-opinionated,

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

steamer. He told me that the five trunks tied | better go to Mr. Holcombe, who was staying at up with ropes were the ones for me to take, and | the Donegan Hotel, and he would give me the asked me if I would take the valise into the | balance. I went to the hotel and sent up my States and send it by express, with an accom- name, and he sent for me to come up. I told him I wanted some money to take me to Halifax. He asked me how much I wanted. I told him as much as would make \$40. He said: "You had better take \$50," But as I did not want that much, I only took enough to make \$40. When I came to Washington to

DISPOSE OF MY GOODS.

Here we have a straightforward, circumstantial account of the efforts made and the means used to spread postilence and death board the vessel that day and he stowed them | infamons plot, and were as guilty as the intheir promise, was willing to make himself instrumental in the wholesale and indiscriminate destruction of human life. But, monster as he was, he was not more of a monster than was each one of his employers. He was evidently a man well qualified for the task in which he was employed. In the first place destitute of conscience, and then a man of a good degree of intelligence and knowledge of affairs. Granting that he was selected by Dr. Robinson, and by him recommended to Blackburn, he could

NOT HAVE MADE A BETTER SELECTION f he had had a full knowledge of the purpose and four to a man by the name of Myers, from | for which he was wanted. And when we consider Blackburn's perfidy in his dealings with He said he had some goods which he was going him, pledging his faith as a Freemason, and to take to Newburn, N. C., and I told him that | giving him his hand in friendship; assuring him that he would never deceive him; buildto make the best market I could for them, | ing him up with the promise of \$100,000, and I would turn them over to bim on commis- perhaps 10 times that amount, as his reward; gion, I also told him I would shortly have snd then, after he had performed his service, more, and mentioned that I had disposed of to put him off with a mere pittance of the some to Wall & Co., of Washington. Dr. Black- amount promised, we cannot wonder that a burn told me, when I was making arrange- man, constituted as Hyams was, should divulge ments, that I should let the parties to whom I | the terrible secret in revenge for the shabby

See how Holcombe and Clay meet him on get together about \$1,000,000 worth of goods | his return! They understand all about the and dispose of them in that way. Dr. Black- character of the business in which he has been burn stated that his object in having these | curaged and the inducements thereto, congratulate him on his safe return, and on the fact that henceforth he is to be a gentleman, and not a laboring man and a mechanic. No \$100, had signed for Thompson a receipt in full | what we have been too indolent or too inapt to on account of Dr. Blackburn, vowed to have | do for ourselves. We look to the Yankees for his revenge. They broke faith with Hyams, and Hyams revealed, circumstantially and fully, their

GREAT CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY. It will not do to say that a man who could be Halifax Hotel, and I afterwards heard that it | hired to do such a thing as this is unworthy of had been sent to the President. On the five credence, even under oath, and so that this trunks that I turned over to Wall & Co. I got | testimony is not to be received. His story an advance of \$100. Among these five trunks | bears on its face the marks of a truthful narthere was one that was always spoken of by rative of the facts just as they occurred; and Blackburn to me as "Big No. 2," which he it does not follow that because a man is a selfsoid I must be sure to have sold in Washington, | confessed scoundrel he is incapable of telling On disposing of the trunks, I immediately left the truth. No adequate motive for falsehood Washington and went straight through until in this case can be assigned. Had his employ-I got to Hamilton, Cauada. In the waiting- ers kept faith with him, he would no doubt room there I met Mr. Holcombe and Clement | have kept their terrible secret, and it would C. Chey. They both rose, shook bands with me, have been buried with him. That they did and congratulated me upon my safe return, not only becomes a reason for his disclosure of and upon my making a fortune. They told me | the facts - not for his fabrication of a false-I should be a gentleman for the future, instead | bood. But, then, his statement as to how he of a working man and a mechanic. They disposed of the goods in Washington City is seemed perfectly to understand the business in fully confirmed by the testimony of Wall & which I had been engaged. Mr. Holcombe | Co., who produced an account of the transactold me that Dr. Blackburn was at the Done- | tion agreeing exactly in date and amount with gan Botel in Montreal, and that I had better that given by Hyams, and also in regard to his

IT WAS ALSO CORROBORATED BY the National Hotel register. Conover testified to this as one of the plots concocted by Thomp-I looked out of the window and saw Dr. Black- Washington City; but not so with that sent by and aspiring Ciceros on all occasions. burn there. Said he: "Come down, Hyams, Myers, the Sutler, to New Berne, N. C. It fever broke out there in the latter part of the feel like thrashing us again instead of helping You're afraid that the devil is after you." He Summer of 1864, that swept away large num- to develop our country. It is a fact patent to was in company with Bennett H. Young. I bers of people, both citizens and soldiers. No all the world, a fact that no honest man poscame down and let him in. He asked me how doubt this epidemic was due to the infection sessing any knowledge of the subject will dis-I had disposed of the goods, and I told him. carried in the clothing that Myers received pute, that the backbone of the Southern Con- you, "Well," said he, "that is all right, as long at from Hyams, or from clothing sent to that place federacy was broken, that the 'cause' was big No. 2 went into Washington; it will kill by Blackburn through some other agency, as | hopelessly and irretrievably lost in 1863, when it will be recollected that he retained three | the Confederate armies aggregated between I then told the Doctor that everything had trunks at Hahfax; and as he was particularly 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 fighting men-almost, if gone wrong at my home in my absence; that anxious to send his infection to the farthest not altogether, equal in point of numbers to needed some funds; that my family needed point South that was occupied by Federal money. He said he would go to Col. Jacob troops that he could reach, he no doubt had Thompson and make arrangements for me to made some arrangement to accomplish this, and | twain, that Lee's magnificent army was rolled draw upon him for any amount of money that retained three of his trunks for that very pur- back a wreck from Gettysburg. With those re-

The Size of Alligators.

[Century.] I have seen numerous specimens of our saurian no longer than an ordinary lead-pencil this was in the season of their hatching. have also seen a few living specimens about 16 feet in length. In the Autumn of 1875 I obtained for the late Effingham Lawrence, memgoods according to his directions. I told him | ber of Congress, and Commissioner from Louisiana to the Centennial Exhibition, the dried skin of an alligator which, after at least 15 inches had been cut from the snout and skull, said, I will give you \$50 now, but it is against and 10 luches from the end of the tail, still measured 17 feet 10 inches in length. Allowing more than six inches for shrinkage in drying, this monster of his kind, alive, must have measured more than 20 feet. He was killed in the lower part of Bayou Lafourche. Probably the largest alligator ever seen in

Louisiana was killed in a small lake on the plantation of H. J. Feltus in Concordia Parish. According to the statement of Mr. Feltus, now of Baton Rouge, this specimen measured 22 Faistaffs, but truths just the same, obvious to feet in length. The great reptile had long all the world. Southern chivalry rolled up been famous for miles around, having destroyed He then said he was perfectly satisfied I had numbers of bogs and bounds owned in the done my part, and gave me a check for \$50 on | neighborhood of his retreat. He had become the Ontario Bank of Montreal. I gave him a so wary, from the number of ineffectual shots receipt: "Received of Jacob Thompson \$100 fired at him, as to be almost unapproachable. in full, on account of Dr. Luke P. Blackburn." | Finally be fell a victim to a long shot fired I told Thompson the large sum which Dr. from a Mississippi rifle in the hands of Mr. Blackburn had promised me for my services. Feltus, who had persevered in hunting him, having been the greatest loser by his depredame that the Confederate Government had ap- tions. The huge carcass of this reptile was proprieted \$2,000,000 for the purpose of carry- towed to the bank by a boat. It required the lower with a higher civilization, and the for- humus is of little value, except to improve the ing it out, but he would not pay me any more. strength of a pair of mules and a stout rope to mer had to down. The haughty but indolent mechanical condition of land, making light for his left flank, where ordinarily the Second When Dr. Blackburn returned from Bermuda, haul it ashore, where the measurement was made with the result noted above. . .

Vanlty of Female Prisoners.

One of the most striking pecularities of female prisoners is the strong personal vanity which remains with most of them until the last, no matter what other trasts prison life crushes out. The wearing of prison uniform is of these is that only by honest labor, by carnest a great blow to them. It never occurred to them that they would have to take off all their pretty little trinkets and ornaments and wear the ugly convict garb, and they plead for a ribbon or a ring more pitifully than they | held us in iron thrall; made labor respectable would for food. But when it comes to cropping their hair close, that is the finishing touch: you'd think their hearts would break. They may have remained stolid and stoical all even in silence; but when it comes to cropping off their treasured locks, their pleadings and heart of stone.

German Women.

That the women of Germany are undoubt-

What a Texas Editor Has to Say About the Southern People.



ter," writes the editor of the Texas Iconoclust, who appears to have fought on the losing side in the war, " is a propensity to brag. Brother Jonathan's egotism long since passed section of this land of the alleged free and home of the ism does the blowhard blow longer and Scuse than in the South, We are the people, the nonpareil; there are none rean we look down upon . sturgid, and swell up with

King Cambyses vein long enough to inquire | wedded to Southern blood will what we are chanticleering about. What have we ever done that entitles us to assume airs of superiority? Nothing in God's great world; absolutely nothing. We are so far in the rear of civilization that we foolishly imagine ourselves to be in the van, with the whole world behind us, struggling desperately to catch up ! We speak sneeringly of the 'Yankees,' and yet the same despised Yankees are our guardians and tutors, even our protectors. Without them we were but a lost calf running foolishly about in circles until some political prowler lassoed us and led us to the shambles.

"Take the South proper, south of the 35th parallel-Virginia and Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina are Southern only in name-and bow will it compare with New England? Here we have a veritable Eden, broad and fertile savannahs, a land of perennial Summer, the richest in natural recources. and sterile land, where nature is ever at fierce war with man. Yet New England was developed a century ago. Her rocky hillsides were made to blossom like the Vale of Tempe; her mountains were ransacked for ore; here forests transformed into stately ships or still more imposing buildings; the hum of the factory rose in city and hamlet, and the rich commerce of a world rolled in mighty waves over her wharves. Now we are stretching out our bands imploringly to that storm-cursed, frest-girt land, praying that she will send brain and brawn to develop our rich mines, utilize our vast forests, build our railways, and teach our children the wonder that when he, for the pitiful sum of | magic art of industry; that she will do for us everything; for our machinery, our very household utensils, our capital, our books, our higher education; for brains to plan and skill to direct our great enterprises.

"While New England has been making reapers and sewing-machines, spinning-jennies and telegraphs, we have been making foolish stump speeches and moonlight whisky. While New England has been breeding statesmen, scientists, and poets, we have been breeding yaller niggers' and Cheap John politicians We cannot boast half a dozen men born south of the 35th parallel in the South proper whom historians a century hence will consider worthy of a dozen lines. We have not produced a dozen books worth burning; in the field of invention we have done little more than the red Indians who so long lurked in our forests.

"But if we can neither work nor think we are at least incomparable fighters! Behold the recent civil war and how we did amaze the world! Amaze it we certainly did, but not in the manner we would like our children to believe. Whenever the civil war is mentioned the South mounts to the top rail of the fence, flaps its wings, and crows lustily-for what reason it were difficult for an unprejudiced critic to discover. It is now more than a quarter of a century since Lee's surrender; high time surely that the foolish falschood that for son and his gang, and Hyams gives a full ac- four years the South contended against fivefold count of the manner of its execution. For odds was relegated to desuctude instead of besome reason the infection was a failure in ing estentationaly paraded by 'able editors'

> "Such fables but make us the laughing-stock the Federal forces. It was in 1863 that Vicksburg fell, that Grant tore the Confederacy in verses the Southern people became discouraged, and thence fourth gave to the new Government but a half-hearted support. Naturally the Confederate armies rapidly dwindled, while the Federal Government continued to push men to the decimated legions of Lee and Johnston and end the war. Practically it was man to man in 1863 when the Confederacy received its death | me quicker'n a wink." blow. Furthermore, we were acting chiefly on the defensive. We were in our own mountain dislodge us. How in the devil's name they did it. Really the wonder, if wonder there be, | made out his bill." is not that we held out so long, but that those despised Yankees "bosted" us so quickly, and then magnanimously turned us loose to give to his account, and what do you think he said?' the world our own explanation of how it hap-

"These may be unsavory truths to some of the chanticleering swashbucklers and furning against Northern valor and got the worst of it. That is the whole story. It was not that the former lacked courage. No braver men than those who followed the stars and bars ever won men equally fearless, of superior physical exacting school of Northern industry. The labor fairly outfought us on the field of war.

"It were well for us now to cease our foolish boasting and con well the stern lessons taught at the cannon's mouth. The first and greatest endeavor, can a people become truly great. The war swept away the curse that was our weakness-negro slavery. It broke in upon our old exclusiveness, shattered the foolish caste that and progress possible. It brought energetic Northern people among us to teach us that the way to greatness lies through the workshop; to incite us to shake off our indolence and enter | Summer? through their trial, received their sentence the race for preferment. Grant's red-throated batteries did more than break the shackles from the wrists of the blacks. They tore the prayers and tears and cries would move a cursed fetters of cast and custom from the minds of the whites-a nobler emancipation! They set the heart of Southern chivalry to

Like Magic

peptic troubles by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Possessing the best known stomach tonics as well as the best alterative remedies, this excellent medicine gives the stomach the strength required to retain and digest nourishing food, creates

A Good Appetite and gently but effectively assists to natural motion the whole machinery of the body. Most grati-

fying reports come from people who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla

for dyspepsia, indigestion and similar troubles. Hood's Pills.-For the liver and bowels, ac easily yet promptly and efficiently. Price 25c.

mad tempest of hattle the new South was born. The crash of arms was the groans of maternity; the deluge of blood her baptismal rite. From the empyrian with strong and steady wing. The emancipation proclamation was a bow of promise that never again while the world stands and the heavens endure will North and | bim South meet in battle shock; that the greatness of the one shall become the proud heritage of NE of the cardinal faults | the other; that the grandest section of the of the American charac- American Union shall yet, with God's blessing, produce the greatest people that ever adorned

the earth. "The war is long past; we fought and lost. Our triumphant foe extended to us a brother's hand, accorded us the honor due a brave and spirited people. That we should suffer reconstruction pains was to have been expected. chiefly to the greed of a clique of politicians; partly also to the fact that the North misunderstood us and our black wards, even as we persist in misunderstanding the 'Yankee.' But ouder and with less ex- | no gibbet rose in that storm-swept waste; our very leaders now occupy positions of honor and trust under the flag they defied. Let us not requite the generosity of our crstwhile foes by clike unto us beneath the a base attempt to tarnish their well-carned sun! From the empy- laurels. Rather let us praise and emulate them; strive with them in a nobler field than common humanity, talk | that of war. When the North and South blend in one homogeneous people, as blend they must; the vainglory of a young | when the blood of the stern Puritan mingles tail feathers! with that of the dashing cavalier, then, indeed, will we be a Nation and a people at which the

"Strike within the pulses like a god's, To push us forward thro' a life of shocks, Dangers and deeds, until endurance grow Sinewed with action, and the full-grown will, Circled thro' all experiences, pure law, Commensure perfect freedom.'

ETHAN ALLEN AND HIS DAUGHTER.

BY C. C. COX.

[She was a lovely, pious young woman, whose mother, then long in the spirit land, had instructed her in the truths of the Bible. When she was about to die she called her father to her bedside, and, turning upon him her pale face, lighted by lustrons blue eyes, she said, with a sweet voice: "Dear father, I am about to cross the cold, dark river. Shall I trust to your opinions, or to the teachings of dear mother?" These words, like a keen arrow, pierced the recesses of his most truthful emotions Trust to your mother!" said the champion of infidelity: and, covering his face with his hands, he in the Western world. New England is a cold | wept like a child. - Harper's Monthly for November.

The damps of death are coming fast, My father, o'er my brow, The past with all its seenes has fled, And I must turn me now To that dim future that in vain My feeble eyes descry;

Tell me, my father, in this hour In whose stern faith to die? "In thine? I've watch'd thy scornful smile,

That cluster round the tomb

My early thoughts to God!

In worlds beyond the sky.

And heard thy withering tone, Whene'er the Christian's humble hope Was piaced above thine own; I've heard thee speak of coming death Without a shade of gloom, And laugh at all the childish fears

"Or is it in my mother's faith? Through many a weary year long past That calm and saintly face How often do I call to mind, Now she is 'neath the sod, The place-the hour-in which she drew

'Twas then she took this sacred book, And from its burning page Read how its truths support the soul In youth and failing age; And bade me in its precepts live, And by its precepts die, That I might share a home of love

"My father, shall I look above, Amid this gathering gloom, To Him whose promises of love Extend beyond the tomb? Or curse the Being who bath bless'd This checkered path of mine ; Must I embrace my mother's faith,

Or die, my sire, in thine?" The frown upon that warrior-brow Passed tike a cloud away, And trars coursed down the rugged check That flowed not fill that day; "Not-not in mine," with choking voice The skeptic made reply, "But in thy mother's holy faith,

My daughter, may'st thou die!"

A Night Clerk's Story. [San Francisco Examiner.] There was a tall, thin, kinder sad-looking chap put up here about three weeks ago who was a high roller from 'way back. The very first night he got out on the Bad Lands and

bed. The next night he went out to a chicken

fight and licked a couple of backmen on the way home. He was pretty warm people, I tell "The next night-it was 1 a. m .- he came in loaded as usual. There was a theatrical troupe in town, and two of the actresses were about retiring as he passed upstairs whooping like a wrapped on the astresses' door, and as they

smoke through the keyhole and yelled "Made a panic, didn't it?" "That's no word for it. Looked like a sheet and pillow case party in an insane asylum. We read the riot act then, but he put up a the front to hold the conquered territory and | warm talk with the proprietor and squared it overawe the people, as well as to speedily crush | somehow. He was a velvet talker, as sure as you're born. The night after that he coaxed against the head of one of our brigade above rebels, but private Evans, of Co. C (my regime into a dice game and skinned \$160 outer him.

wouldn't open it, of course, he blew cigaret

Made his expenses, ch?" "Exactly; well, the next morning he came passes, behind our own magnificent fortifica- down with his head swelled and his grip ions. It was the business of the Yankees to packed. He said he hated to leave us, as he'd had such quiet, pleasant, genial sort of time. managed to accomplish it matters not; they but they called him and he must away. So I

> "Made it pretty large, too, didn't you?" "'Bout the usual-but wait. I handed him "Can't imagine." "Why he said, 'Great Scott! don't you make

a reduction to clergymen?"" What is Humus!

The scientific name of decayed vegetable matter is humus. There has been difference of opinion as to its value. The original popular idea is that black soil, or that filled with vegthe mural crown. But they were opposed to atable matter, must necessarily be rich, yet some of the grain crops especially Winter grains, strength, inured to toil and hardship, and who | are grown even better after the humus diminknew how to use tools, to bridge rivers, make | ishes. In all localities a slight addition of the roads over the mountains, and crumble bulwark | necessary mineral elements will enable grain and bastion into dust. It was a contest of a to be grown successfully. According to this bered that slaveholder and the 'passum-hunting poor white | soil more compact, and heavy clays more porstruggled desperately but vainly against men ous. But futher investigation, remarks the which Gen. Carrasks to be filled by troops from whose heads and hands were educated in the American Cultivator, shows that vegetable mat- Hovey. But just at the time that Col. Rayter in the soil has much more than its mechanmen who had outstripped us in the field of | ical effect. It is always throwing off carbonic acid gas, and this is the best and universal solvent of minerals that might otherwise be troops in front. Who will doubt that the aplocked out of reach of crops. It is certain also pearance of this line made it easier for the that the decomposition of humus furnishes enemy to let go? And some might even sugcertain proportions of nitrogen, varying with the materials from which it is composed. Thus the humus of clover hay is much richer than that of wheat or other grain straw.

> All Cone. [Kate Fields's Washington.] Blinks-How about the girl with \$100,000 and the cough that you were engaged to last

Winks-I married her. Blinks-Ah! Is the \$100,000 gone? Winks (sadly) +Yes. So is the cough. The Best Time.

[Harner's Basar.]

Winterbloom-I want you to see my babies, Featherstone-All right. I should like to very much. When shall I come? Winterbloom-Come around about I o'clock in the morning. They are liveliest then. Getting an Appetite.

| Tid-Bits.] " Let's go into this restaurant and get something to eat." "But I'm not hungry." "That's no matter; you will be before you

get anything." Animal Magnetism.

[Fuck.]

Judge Fowler-Speak up, now! How di you come by those chickens? 'Rastus Henshaw-Dad's jes' de trouble; couldn't get by dem, no how, sah.

beating with a fruer, a stronger life. In the VANOUISHINGVICKSBURG (Continued from first page,

the ashes of desolate homes and rained cities | didn't think him rather too much of a fightshe sprang phonix-like, and is now mounting er; but it always stood up to the work he cut out for it. Gen. Benton afterward, in a complimentary speech to the brigade, called

"ROUGH-AND-READY NO. 2." Now, while accepting the heroism of every other officer in the Thirteenth Corps, I make no bones of declaring that I do not believe there was one upon whom such words of a superior officer would be as much like fire upon tinder. It was this man who had been put upon his mettle when reinforcements into a proverb. In no That they were nunecessarily severe was due | should arrive; and it mattered not in reality whose command came up, they would be the support called for, and stir the Colonel's blood to its hottest.

Speaking of Benton's order to take the

guns, and not let others get ahead of him. Col. Bailey writes: "And it so happened that our regiment did take the battery, and Capt. John Dinsmore, Co. E, Lieut. Sever, Co. G. and Lieut. Richards (afterward Captain), Co. E, and one or two Sergeants and half-dozen privates, turned the guns, for there were two, on the ene-"Perhaps it were well for us to drop the world will stand aguze; for Northern vigor my." And here the Colonel adds a bit of information that is new. It is possible that it was true of only one gun, of course, but we have always rhetorically dethem upon the foe. In " Patriotism of Illinois," the writer gives the credit of doing this to Capt. Dinsmore, 99th Ill., though calling it "Gen. Hovey's gallant charge." However it may be explained, the Colonel, spoiling much rhetoric, even that of Gen. Hovey's report, adds: "But could not fire them for want of the lanyards. So Capt. Richards has often told me, and that he told the boys to join in the charge, and so they did. I could have put a guard over the guns was my first fight, and I supposed if we ran the enemy away from those guns, that was all that was necessary.

> SO I WENT ON PELL MELL as all the balance did. Two days after, Gen.

Benton said to me: 'Col. Bailey, I thought you captured those two guns at Magnolia Both parties are not behindhand in claiming Church?' I said, 'So I did, but this was my first fight, General, and I wasn't aware the field all we captured.""

who first touched the guns. As to the first part, I suppose there ought now to be none to dispute that Hovey's men, chiefly the 34th Ind.—though the 56th Ohio and 46th to take it in line; he thinks it was directly in and 11th Ind. seemed to have some sharewere in it.

I wish to chronicle my belief in this fact. And I am also persuaded that there can be none now to deny that Carr's men had a part in it-all of the First Brigade (Benton) in line, but as to the battery, the 18th Ind. When the reinforcement comes up, it comes up and a part of the 99th Ill.

mony of the men who were there and moved forward, and that of Gen. Benton himself. who generously, in the letter before quoted, says of the reinforcement;

"No sooner had they (the reinforcement) come upon the ground before I had fully completed my arrangements, than some one, unknown to me, gave the order 'Charge!' Which was executed with the wildest en-

AND AT LEAST ONE FLAG. This was not the work exclusively of Gen. for both divisions."

Whether it was Gen. Hovey's word, as I suppose some would claim, or the word of the fighting Colonel of the 99th Ill., who saw now the condition fulfilled upon which he had been ordered to take the battery, as others believe, one thing must be admitted as a fact, notwithstanding its possible destruction grade at least, swept upon the foe the mo- Raynor. ment the reinforcement came. Certainly, we But Col. Raynor makes no claim about the can explain mingling commands far better than to deny the repeated declaration of the knocked a gun of one of these men aside,

If Gen. Hovey did not see these troops, or some Colonel or private failed, that cannot be allowed to extinguish us who were there. We know we were there, and we know we charged the enemy. And we know that our brigade was somewhat mixed with itself, and we may believe that this reinforcement eral charge upon the foe must be taken into seeing our consideration when we speak of these captured guns.

We do not claim that all our line went toward the battery. A part of my own regiment, the account, tells nothing whatever about who took 33d Ill., if in position, and the 8th Ind., all to the guns themselves. the right, charged directly on the fee in front. Of course it will be conceded that a few It seems that this (our) line outflanked the seconds even must have settled the question battery greatly, and was already slightly in the of priority. After the briefest period dozens position that a partial left wheel would bring | could come up, and evidently did, who might it. It is hardly to be questioned that this line | help about the guns, who yet were not the first on its flank helped the enemy at the battery in to let go.

And here something ought to be said of the

GEN. BENTON WAS ALARMED Brigade would be. It is the interval here nor's regiment halts on the first advance to the enemy to let go? And some might even suggest that with the two brigades now united something might have happened, even without reinforcements. As it was, at the time of the charge, Carr's Division seemed-the whole of it-to be en-

DONALD KENNEDY

Of Roxbury, Mass., Says: Strange cases cured by my Medical Discovery come to me every day. Here is one of Paralysis-Blindness-and the Grip. Now how does my Medical Discovery cure all these? I don't know. urless it takes hold of the Hidden Poison that

VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA, Sept. 9th, 1891.

makes all Humor.

Donald Kennedy-Dear Sir: I will state my case o you: About nine years ago I was paralyzed in my left side, and the best doctors gave me no relief for two years, and I was advised to try your Discovery, which did its duty, and in a few months I was restored to health. About four years ago I became blind in my left eye by a spotted cataract. Last March I was taken with La Grippe, and was confined to my bed for three months. At the end of that time, as in the start, then it struck me that your Discovery was the thing for me; so I got a bottle, and before it was half gone I was able to go to my work in the mines. Now, in regard to my eyes, as I lost my left eye, and about six months ago my right eye became affected with black spots over the sight as did the left eye-perhaps some twenty of them—but since I have been using your Discovery they all left my right eye but one; and, thank God, the bright light of heaven

is once more making its appearance in my left eye. I am wonderfully astonished at it, and thank God and your Medical Discovery. Yours truly, HANK WHITE,

Dread Catarrh

This is the greatest SCOURGE of our climate, and there are very few people who have not at least a slight CATARRHAL TROUBLE. It may manifest itself only as a COLD, which does not readily wear off; and there are all variations from this condition to that of a continual dropping of mucus in the throat, and a partial deafness, with noises in the head, which make life a burden. AERATED OXYGEN is a positive and permanent cure for this terrible disease. As the OXYGEN treats CATARRH it does CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, & all diseases of the breathing organs. AERATED OXYGEN is a HOME treatment and is sent by express to any part of the world.

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for Hovey's men to get into line between the two brigades without overlapping the second regiment of Benton's Brigade to the right. It would appear that a division of troops would have a more general effect in disturbing the calm of the enemy than two or three regi-

So that we are not able to agree with Gen. Hovey where he writes: "One thing is certain, the honor of the charge belongs to the Twelfth Division" [Hovey's]. "I gave the command, my men obeyed, and made the charge, manned scribed the men who took the guns as firing | the captured guns, and discharged them at the enemy, took the prisoners, and have the battleflag of the battery, now in the possession of the gallant Col. Raynor!"

No, General, the charge, with its grand results belongs, with its honor, to both divisions, and from their numbers rather more to Carr's Division than to yours! Yet we cheerfully accord their place of glory to the men that did charge from Hovey's Division. We are willing to indorse Gen. Benton's letter. That letter, produced by Comrade Martin, was a surprise to us, and a pleasure equally to see. It showed Gen, Benton in a most favorable light. After is brigade had done most of the fighting for hours, and then joined in the charge, it was before McGinniss's officers came up, but this | magnanimity itself to give such place of honor to another division. It will be remembered, bowever, that that letter was written for the press, to reach all the friends in both divisions, and speaks of the result, the entire result, of the charge, not simply on the battery itself. And this has place in considering our second

WHO FIRST TOUCHED THE GENS?

the honor. And let it be admitted that both believe they did. Was there anything impossible in both being at the battery about the same that we had to take charge of and bring off time? How could there be, when the com-There are two divisions to this dispute:

First, who was in the charge, and, second, who first touched the guns. As to the first mands were mixed? Now, good comrade, who then next to your comrade beyond. This ex hortation touches both parties. From Col. Raynor's account, his regiment (56th Ohio) was too far to the left of the battery (his left) front of the 34th Ind. But men in the First Brigade, from Gen. Benton and Col. Bailey down, say that it was in front of the left of the First Brigade-squarely in front of the 18th Ind. and a part of the 99th Ill. The orders placed the 34th Ind., as it started forward first, just where the 18th had been, in part behind Benton's line. Everything This must be taken on the positive testi- goes to show that these regiments were to all intents and purposes-that is, 34th Ind., 18th Ind., and a part of the 99th Ill .- practically the same distance from the guns. Two or three feet would give any man the start in the race; a bigger muscle would fetch the stronger and swifter ahead, though they started a little behind. Any apparent advantage-so little must it have been if it existed-would easily

have been overcome in this way. Now it cannot be denied that some men o thusiasm, the men of my brigade vieing with | the 18th Ind. and 99th Ill. did make straight the men of Hovey's Division as to who should | for the battery. Nor will we deny the same first reach the enemy. The result of this to the 34th Ind. James Birt, of Co. B. 99th splendid charge was the complete rout of Ill., a strapping youth and long of leg, and the enemy, the capture of two 12-pounder afraid of nothing, declares that he touched one of the guns first. Not a doubt about his sincerity.

AND FOR A FIGHT OR A FOOTBACE in those days, Jim was rather hard to beat. Carr's Division nor Gen. Hovey's. It was He declares that the 18th Ind. boys were with will be remembered that an epidemic of yellow of the world; cause our Northern brethren to came back shouting glory. It took two porters the joint work of both; and in my humble him. An 18th Ind. boy (Sherman) is said to and all the bell boys to get him up stairs to judgment herein is glory enough and to spare have also struck one of the guns first. An 18th boy (Denny) says the 11th Ind. was mixed up with the 18th, and he shook hands there with one from Hovey's Division that he

> Col. Bailey names the officers that turned and tried to fire the guns, and thus the First Brigade (Benton's) must have got into that battery at least among the first. Gen. Hovey claims that the 34th Ind. and 56th Ohio did the lot of Sioux chasing a Sutler's wagon. He of favorite opinions, that the division of whole work, excluding everyone else, and Gen. Carr, as represented by Benton's Bri- speaks of the battery's flag in possession of Col.

> > guns, and says, instead, that the "right of his regiment just passed" (grazed) "the Virginia men engaged. That the reinforcement lap- the rebels fleeing, I pushed the 56th Ohio after battery, which had been abandoned. Seeing ped our line is certain. I, with another, them, and it was a footrace down the hill and into the next thicket. The flag of the Virginia ready to fire, whose muzzle was almost battery was carried by one of these fleeing ment), evertook him and took the flag, not 10 feet from me. He turned around to me exclaiming, 'Here is their dirty rag, Colonel! handed me the flag, which I kept, and finally sent home to Portsmouth, O., where it hangs

> > So this flag of the battery was captured not a little way distant from the guns; the retreat of these men being evidently in line with got mixed up with us. The effect of a gen- Raynor's front, or he could not have helped

> > > BOYS IN BLUE AFTER THE FOR to the right in all directions. The possession and capture of the flag, by the Colonel's own

Who first touched the guns? Let us say that

some from both divisions were quickly there, influence of the gallant Second Brigade, Carr's but who was first? Benton's Brigade gives Division, upon the action. It will be remem- answer. They not only claim the honor for the regiments in a general fashion, but they give names and specifications. So far as noticed up to this writing, names and specifications are wholly wanting from the other side. And until more light comes in, while admitting that Hovey's Division had a grand part in the charge, while admitting that they struck the charge, this Second Brigade breaks through its guns among the first, we must with all kinddifficulty and appears, hotly engaging the ness, yet plainly, express the conviction, from the evidence afforded, that the first hands on the guns were from Carr's Division.

That all the first troops followed quickly the foe and left the guns unguarded for a brief time, whether the 56th Ohio or the 34th Ind. as well as Benton's Brigade, I am prepared to believe. Even Capt. Charles, of Co. H. 18th Ind., who is said to have "straddled" one of gaging the foe, and there was not room enough the guns, must have got off quickly and gone after the enemy, as did every man who belonged to that regiment, for Gen. Phelps found them unguarded soon after the charge, and took the coonskin haversack" from one of the cais-

> The troops that came up following the advance I suppose did the business of sentinels. At least we do not find that any of these frontline fellows tarried long at the guns. (To be continued.)

Hotel Wrecked by a Mob. On the evening of Jan. 2, a mob attacked the Hotel Cutter, at the mouth of Black River. Webster County, W. Va., wrecked the furniture, and totally destroyed the building. B. S. McCount, the lessee, suffers heavy loss. There McConnt, the lessee, suffers heavy loss. There widew of Frank Eulina, of Co. E. seems to be no clew to the identity of the mob slat N. Y. O. B. Partridge, Scranton, Ph. 544-45 or to their motives.

How to Get On. [N. Y. Washly.]

Mrs. Suddenrich (a smart woman)-Did ye write to the Highstyle Engraving Co. for specimens of all their latest visitin' carda? Daughter-Yes, maw, an' they just sent 'em-'bout a hundred of 'em, all sorts an' kinds.

"What names is on 'em?" "Names of all th' big-bugs in th' city." "Put 'em on th' parlor table."

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WANTED-Address of comrade in widow's claim for

WANTED-By Joseph Powelka, Co. I, 24th Iowa, Oxford Junction, Iowa-The address of, or any information concerning, persons who left Young's Point, La., March 7, 1863, on City of Philadelphia, and arrived at Goyosa Hospital March 11, WANTED-By E. B. Carroll, Norton Heights, Conn., the address of August Reed, of Co. B, 3d Cal., or any comrade who knew me in 1865.

WANTED-By James Morrison, P. O. Box 346, Alexandria, S. D., the address of or any information regarding his brother. Thomas Morrison, Co. A. 10th Wis. When hist heard from he was in Jonesbury, Mo., about eight years ago. I would like to have the Commanders of the G.A.R. Posts all over the country inquire in the Posts for him.